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(12) **United States Patent**
Büsgen et al.(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,231,186 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jan. 5, 2016**(54) **ELECTRO-SWITCHABLE POLYMER FILM ASSEMBLY AND USE THEREOF**(75) Inventors: **Thomas Büsgen**, Köln (DE); **Werner Jenninger**, Köln (DE); **Joachim Wagner**, Köln (DE); **Evelyn Peiffer**, Leverkusen (DE); **Gerhard Maier**, München (DE); **Robert Gärtner**, Schöngelsing (DE)(73) Assignee: **Parker-Hannifin Corporation**, Cleveland, OH (US)

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None

See application file for complete search history.

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(57)

ABSTRACT

The invention relates to an electro-switchable polymer film assembly having a first and a second surface side, comprising at least one pair of electrodes (3, 4) and a polymer matrix (2), wherein structuring particles (5) can be embedded in the polymer matrix and the polymer matrix or the structuring particles consist of an electro-active polymer, wherein furthermore, the first and/or the second surface sides can be transferred from a plane condition into a structured condition by electric switching of the electro-active polymer.

14 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets

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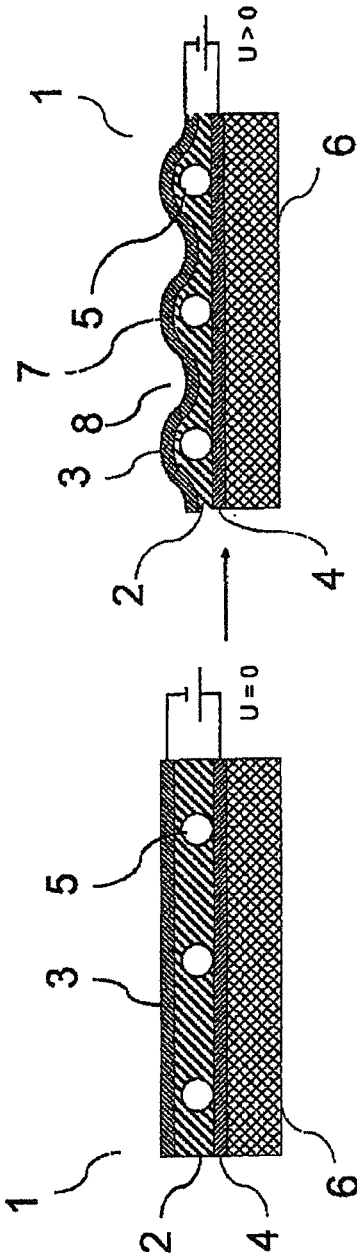
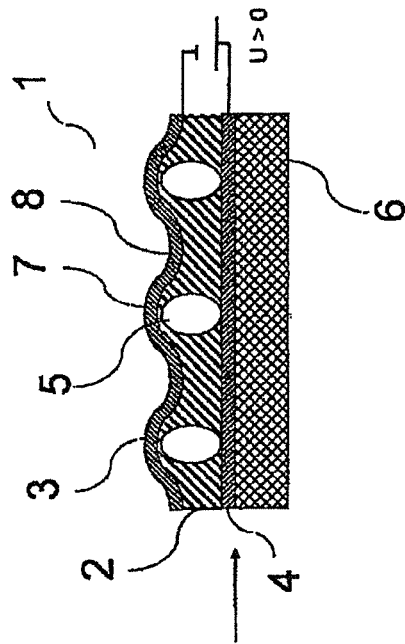
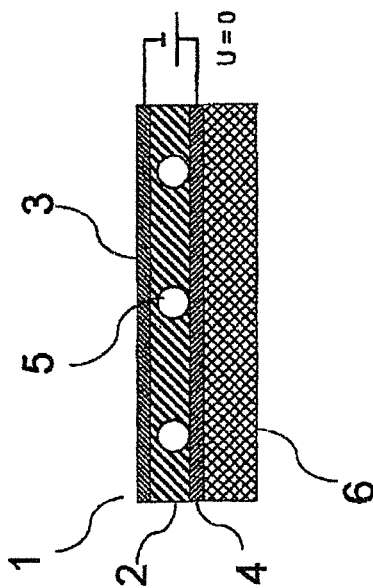


Fig. 1a

Fig. 1b



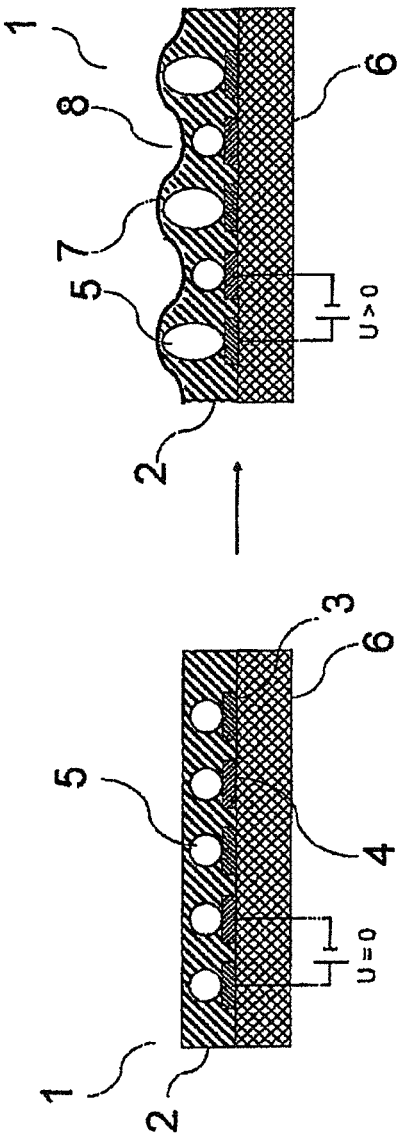


Fig. 3b

Fig. 3a

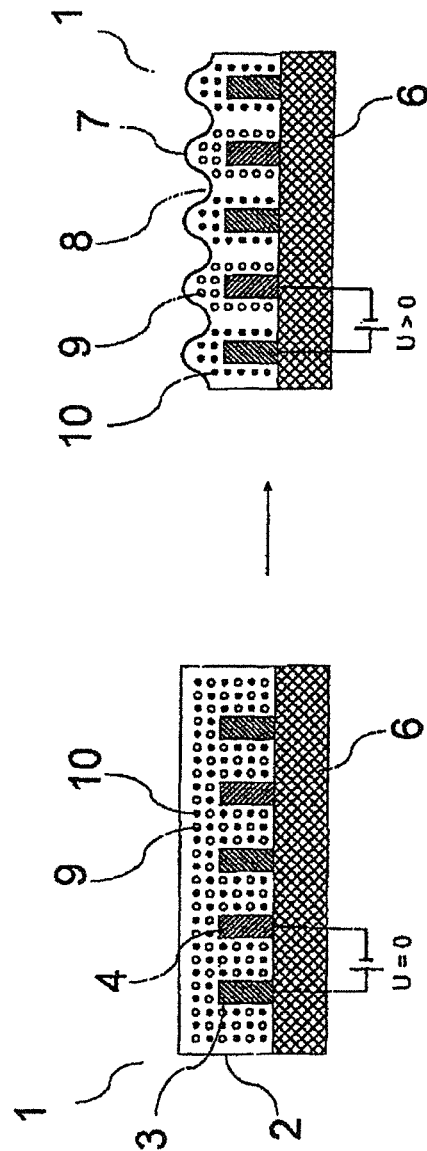


Fig. 4b

Fig. 4a

ELECTRO-SWITCHABLE POLYMER FILM ASSEMBLY AND USE THEREOF

The present invention relates to an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement in which a first and/or second surface side of the polymer film arrangement can be converted actively from a smooth state (state before applying an electrical voltage) into a structured state (state after applying an electrical voltage) by electrical switching of an electroactive polymer. The invention furthermore relates to the use of such electrically switchable polymer film arrangements.

The ability to influence a surface structure actively is of great technical interest for various applications, for example variable haptics, optical properties or influencing the flow behaviour of fluids. By virtue of advantageous and controllably adjustable properties, for example low weight and adjustable mechanical properties, polymers and polymer composites are already used in a multiplicity of commercial applications. Functional polymers are gaining importance to an increasing extent as active components in sensor or actuator applications. In this context, the class of electroactive polymers (EAP) has increasingly been at the focus of research in recent years.

Patent specifications US 2008/0128027 A1 and WO 2008/105861 A2 describe systems and methods for the deformation of surfaces, in order to influence the flow of fluids along them in a controlled way. In this way, for example, turbulence can be avoided or resonant oscillations generated or negated. As actuators, inter alia microelectromechanical systems, piezoelectric transducers, electroactive polymers, magnetic or hydraulic actuators are mentioned. The actuators act perpendicularly to the surface and are controlled by means of a control system.

A flat actuator having a plurality of actuator elements, which are made of shape memory wires and/or piezoelectric elements, is proposed in EP 1 090 835 A1. These flat actuators can be used to deliberately influence a flow along a surface. Despite the small ratio between the actuator length and the achievable excursion, and the disposition of the wires parallel to the surface, a small deformation is achieved which can be amplified by a resilient and anisotropically stiffened flat structure. Surface structuring by grooves or slits in the active direction of the actuator elements is additionally proposed, in order to further increase the deformation by the actuators.

DE 100 26 264 A1 discloses a mobile configuration of vehicle outer skins, a multiplicity of narrowly separated, electrically operable actuators in the form of small cylinders being embedded in the outer skin so that the surfaces of the actuators in the starting state extend flush with the outer skin and generate a pimple structure by switching. This pimple structure is intended to lower the air resistance above a certain speed and reduce wind noise, or alternatively be used to detach ice and snow from the outer skin. To this end, polymers and/or ion-exchange materials are proposed as materials for the actuator elements, which undergo a shape change by electrical processes or by changing the pH, the moisture content or the temperature.

Another possible way to generate surface structuring is described in WO 2005/079187 A2. This consists in using the electrostatic attraction between plate-shaped electrodes. Between the electrodes, there is a dielectric elastomer on which a force is exerted by the mutually attracting electrodes when a voltage is applied. The elastomer is then pressed out between the electrodes, so that the surface has a depression in this region. Outside the electrodes, the displaced polymer is squeezed and pressed out of the surface plane. This process creates depressions and elevations, which can lead to particu-

lar surface structuring by a predetermined electrode disposition and interconnection. Three-dimensional and in particular Braille displays, mobile mirrors, influencing the flow on wings, stepper motors and pumps are mentioned as applications.

U.S. Pat. No. 7,397,166 B1 describes a peristaltic pump in which the deformation of actuators made of a polymer-metal composite with an applied voltage is used, and by disposing mutually separated electrodes along the longitudinal direction of a flexible tube, a quantity of liquid can be transported inside the tube by successive switching of the electrodes. The transport of liquid medicaments in the human body is mentioned as an example of an application.

EP 1 843 406 A1 discloses an actuator comprising an electroactive polymer. In this polymer matrix, (ceramic) particles are incorporated. These particles are used to increase the dielectric constant ϵ of the polymer matrix. The actuator disclosed in EP 1 843 406 A1 is capable of adjusting the roughness of a surface. The (ceramic) particles have no physical/mechanical effect, in so far as they influence the roughness of the surface by their individual volume, their size, strength, shape and/or roughness.

Electroactive polymers (EAP) can in principle be subdivided into two main groups. The first group comprises so-called field-activated polymers. Field-activated EAPs are typically polymers, polymer mixtures and polymer composites which are capable of being switched directly by applying an electric field. They require electric fields of up to 200 $\text{V} \cdot \mu\text{m}^{-1}$. One advantage of the field-activated EAP group is that they can generally be switched with speeds in the millisecond range. Field-activated polymers include dielectric elastomers, ferroelectric polymers, piezoelectric polymers and electrostrictive polymers.

The second main group of EAPs comprises so-called ionic electroactive polymers. This group is distinguished in that it is based on an action mechanism which involves diffusion of ions and/or solvated ions and/or solvent molecules. Examples of polymeric materials which are included among ionic EAPs are polymers or polymer composites which contain mobile ions, conductive polymers, ionic gels and polymer composites with carbon nanotubes and/or graphenes.

The basic types and action mechanisms of the various electroactive polymers (EAP) are described inter alia in the articles in MRS Bulletin, March 2008, Volume 33, No. 3 and the literature respectively cited therein.

Ionic EAPs are usually bound to a liquid medium, for example an electrolyte, and are therefore often dependent on the ambient conditions such as temperature and relative humidity. Without further measures, they can dry out over time in air and thus lose their functionality as EAPs. EAP systems which reduce the dependency on ambient conditions are therefore of interest. One possibility consists in using ionic liquids (IL) as an electrolyte solution in a polymer matrix, so that the overall system consisting of the polymer matrix and ionic liquid is a solid body. ILs are organic salts which exist in the molten state at room temperature, have a negligibly low vapour pressure and can therefore prevent drying-out and function loss of ionic EAPs.

Functional polymers and polymer film arrangements are of increasing interest for commercial applications, for example for sensor and actuator systems, as well as for actively influencing surfaces and surface properties.

The invention therefore provides an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement which has a first surface side and a second surface side which are disposed opposite one another. The polymer film arrangement comprises at least one elec-

trode pair consisting of an anode and a cathode and a polymer matrix, and structuring particles may be disposed in the polymer matrix.

The presence of structuring particles may be preferred according to the invention. However, embodiments which do not contain any such structuring particles may also be preferred according to the invention.

The polymer matrix and/or the optionally provided structuring particles consist of an electroactive polymer. By electrically switching the electroactive polymer, the first and/or second surface side can be converted from a smooth state into a structured state.

In other words, by applying an electrical voltage to a polymer film arrangement according to the invention, a structured surface with elevations and depressions can advantageously be generated actively on at least one surface side. This structuring of at least one surface side of the polymer film arrangement is reversible, and can advantageously be induced repeatedly by further electrical switching. According to the invention, the polymer matrix is configured as a polymer film.

The actively influenceable surface side of the polymer film arrangement according to the invention may, for example, be used to generate haptically perceptible signals and employ the actively generatable roughening by the electrical switching in many applications. Another advantage is that optical effects can also be achieved by the electrical switching of a polymer film arrangement according to the invention. For example, the polymer film arrangement may be transparent in the unswitched, smooth state and opaque after applying a voltage.

Equally, according to the invention, the polymer film arrangements in alternative embodiments may contain a field-activated or an ionic electroactive polymer as an electroactive polymer (EAP).

For example, a field-activated polymer may be selected from dielectric elastomers, ferroelectric polymers, electrostrictive polymers and piezoelectric polymers.

As ferroelectric and piezoelectric polymers, according to the invention for example poly(vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF) and copolymers of VDF, for example copolymers of VDF with trifluoroethylene, may be used. The dielectric elastomers may according to the invention be for example silicones, polyurethanes, polyacrylates, rubbers, styrene-ethylene-butylene-styrene (SEBS) or styrene-butadiene rubber.

The ionic electroactive polymer may according to the invention be selected for example from polymers which contain mobile ions, conductive polymers, ionic gels and polymer composites with carbon nanotubes and/or graphenes.

One example of an ionic gel is poly(vinyl alcohol) gel with dimethyl sulfoxide. Conductive polymers which may be used according to the invention are for example polypyrroles, polyanilines and polythiophenes.

Suitable EAP materials and their action mechanisms are known in principle and described, for example, in the article by Y. Bar-Cohen, Q. Zhang, pp. 173-181, MRS Bulletin, March 2008, Volume 33, No. 3, and in the literature respectively cited therein.

The many alternative selection possibilities in relation to the EAP can advantageously make it possible to adjust the basic properties of the switchable polymer arrangement according to the invention and advantageously allow special adaptation to particular applications. According to the invention, good switchabilities and surface structurings of the first and/or second surface side of the polymer film arrangement according to the invention can be achieved.

The polymer film arrangement according to the invention, comprising at least one electrode pair, a polymer matrix and,

optionally, structuring particles embedded therein, may in the unswitched smooth state, i.e. without an applied voltage, have a thickness of $\geq 10 \mu\text{m}$ and $\leq 1 \text{ mm}$, preferably a thickness of from ≥ 50 to $\leq 500 \mu\text{m}$, particularly preferably ≥ 100 to $\leq 300 \mu\text{m}$. A particularly suitable thickness of the polymer film arrangement may advantageously be selected respectively as a function of the material specifically used for the polymer matrix and for the particles, particularly with regard to the chosen EAP or EAPs, and with regard to the respectively desired application. The diameter of the structuring particles, if present, is from 50 to 90% of the thickness of the polymer film arrangement, preferably from 70 to 80% of the thickness of the polymer film arrangement.

According to the invention, it is advantageously possible to influence the manifestation of the structuring by a wide variety of parameters. Examples which may be mentioned for such parameters are the strength of the applied electric field, the dimensioning, shape and structuring of the electrodes, size and volume fraction of the particles and thickness of the polymer matrix.

In another configuration of the electrically switchable polymer film arrangement according to the invention, the electrodes, i.e. the anode and the cathode, may be disposed on mutually opposite surfaces of the polymer matrix, one surface side of the polymer film arrangement being configured as a flexible cover electrode and the respective other surface side being configured as a rigid base electrode. In other words, the polymer arrangement in this configuration is provided as a layer arrangement consisting of a flatly configured base electrode at the bottom, a polymer matrix film applied thereon with structuring particles disposed in it, and a flat flexible cover electrode applied on this polymer matrix. The thicknesses of the base electrode and the cover electrode are in this case, independently of one another, from 10 nm to 100 μm , preferably from 100 nm to 10 μm .

A cover electrode in the sense of the invention refers to an electrode which is disposed on the surface side of the polymer film arrangement which can be converted into a structured state by switching the electroactive polymer. On the other hand, according to the invention a base electrode is intended to mean an electrode which is disposed on a surface side of the polymer film arrangement which is not structured by the electrical switching. Both electrodes with positive and negative poling may at the same time be base electrodes in the polymer film arrangement according to the invention.

The terms top, bottom, below and above in the description of the invention refer only to the position of the constituents relative to one another, and are sometimes to be used interchangeably.

According to the invention, a flexible cover electrode is intended to mean that this electrode is configured so that it can adopt and replicate the shape changes and structuring which result from switching the electroactive polymer, in particular on the surface of the polymer matrix. In this way, when a suitable voltage is applied, the cover electrode then forms an outwardly directed, structured surface side of the polymer film arrangement.

The electrodes, both the cover electrode and the base electrode, may be conductive materials known to the person skilled in the art. According to the invention, for example, metals, metal alloys, conductive oligomers or polymers, for example polythiophenes, polyanilines, polypyrroles, conductive oxides, for example mixed oxides such as ITO, or polymers filled with conductive fillers may be envisaged for this. As fillers for polymers filled with conductive fillers, for example metals, conductive carbon-based materials, for example carbon black, carbon nanotubes (CNTs), or again

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conductive oligomers or polymers may be envisaged. The filler content of the polymers lies above the percolation threshold, so that the conductive fillers form continuous electrically conductive paths.

The electrodes may be produced by means of methods known per se, for example by metallisation of the surfaces, by sputtering, evaporation coating, chemical vapour deposition (CVD), vapour deposition (PVD), printing, doctor blading, spin coating, adhesive bonding or pressing on a conductive layer in prefabricated form, or by a spray electrode made of a conductive plastic.

In another embodiment of the polymer film arrangement according to the invention, the electrodes may be disposed on mutually opposite surfaces of the polymer matrix, the electrodes being disposed in a structured fashion on one or both surface sides of the polymer film arrangement. The polymer matrix is disposed as a polymer film between the electrodes in this configuration of the polymer film arrangement as well, a structured electrode in the sense of the invention being intended to mean that one of the electrodes or both form a regular or irregular pattern on the respective surface side of the polymer film arrangement. The electrodes may, for example, be configured as strips or in grid form. In this case, the electrodes may alternatively be applied on the surface of the polymer matrix or at least partially incorporated into the polymer matrix. The electrodes may also be fully incorporated into the polymer matrix. The electrodes may then lie flush with the surface of the polymer matrix respectively disposed between them, and form with it a smooth surface side of the polymer film arrangement, at least in the unswitched state.

In another configuration of the polymer film arrangement according to the invention, the electrodes may be disposed in a structured fashion as base electrodes on the first or second surface side. In this variant according to the invention, the anode and cathode lie on the same surface side of the polymer film arrangement. The other surface side, facing away from the electrodes, is formed by the polymer matrix in this configuration. In this configuration as well, the electrodes may alternatively be applied on the surface of the polymer matrix or at least partially incorporated into the polymer matrix. The electrodes may also be fully incorporated into the polymer matrix. The electrodes may then lie flush with the surface of the polymer matrix respectively disposed between them, and form with it a smooth surface side of the polymer film arrangement, at least in the unswitched state. This smooth surface side, which is thus formed together from electrode surfaces and the polymer matrix surfaces, may for example be applied on a substrate.

In the context of the invention, for this embodiment as well, structured disposition of the base electrodes is intended to mean that the anodes and cathodes form a regular or irregular pattern on one of the two surface sides of the polymer film arrangement. For example, with common application on one surface side, the anodes and cathodes may be disposed alternately. One possible way of achieving this straightforwardly is to use so-called comb electrodes, which can be disposed interdigitated and interengaging. Advantageously, the individual electrodes poled in the same way can thereby be switched together.

If the electrodes are disposed in a structured fashion as base electrodes on one surface side of the polymer film arrangement, according to another embodiment the polymer matrix may consist of an ionic electroactive polymer without any structuring particles being disposed in the polymer matrix. In this embodiment, the polymer matrix preferably consists of an elastomer which contains mobile ions. In other words, the

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polymer film of the electrically switchable polymer film arrangement in this embodiment according to the invention is formed from an ion-containing polymer composite in which at least one type of ion, anions or cations, is freely mobile. The ions may, for example, be introduced into the elastomer matrix in the form of an ionic liquid. If a voltage is applied, the freely mobile ions migrate to the corresponding electrodes. Depending on whether only one or both types of ions (anions, cations) are mobile in the polymer matrix, as a result of ion diffusion with an applied electric field the regions around one of the two electrode types (anode, cathode) will then swell up and can thus replicate the electrode structure on the surface side. The regions between the electrodes become depleted of ions, which can result in a volume contraction which further increases the difference from the elevations around the corresponding electrodes. A structured surface side of the polymer film arrangement can thus be formed in a simple way. The thickness of the base electrodes is in this case from 10 nm to 900 µm, preferably from 100 nm to 500 µm, particularly preferably from 1 µm to 200 µm.

According to another embodiment of the invention, the polymer matrix consists of an electroactive polymer and the structuring particles are electrically nonconductive hard material particles, ceramic hard material particles being excluded. Particularly preferably, the electrically nonconductive hard material particles may be made of glass or an electrically nonconductive polymeric material. Hard material particles in the sense of the invention are intended to mean particles which retain their shape and dimensions during the electrical switching. Glass and electrically nonconductive polymeric materials such as for example polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polycarbonate (PC) or polyurethane (PU) are particularly preferred, because they are very inexpensive. During electrical switching of the polymer film arrangement, the size, shape and distribution of the particles can thus be transferred onto the surface side having the flexible cover electrode. For example, in a combined embodiment having a flatly configured rigid base electrode and a flatly configured flexible cover electrode, and disposed between them an electroactive polymer matrix made of a dielectric elastomer, when applying a voltage the polymer matrix can be pressed together while the particles retain their shape. The shape and distribution of the particles can then be replicated by elevations on the surface side having the cover electrode. The thicknesses of the base electrode and the cover electrode are in this case, independently of one another, from 10 nm to 100 µm, preferably from 100 nm to 10 µm.

According to an alternative embodiment of the invention, the structuring particles consist of an electroactive polymer and the polymer matrix is formed from an elastomer. The switchable structuring particles are particles which can undergo a reversible shape and/or the volume change during electrical switching. Owing to this property, the particles can transfer their shape and distribution for example onto the elastic polymer matrix and optionally onto a flexible cover electrode, so that a structured surface side can be formed. This has the advantage that the actual polymer film only has to be adapted in respect of its stiffness so that, during electrical switching of the polymer film arrangement, it can adopt the shape change of the structuring particles. For the polymer matrix, therefore, already known coating systems may advantageously be envisaged which are already adapted to possible specific technical applications in respect of their other properties, such as gloss, abrasion strength, long-term stability or processability etc.

If alternatively the concept according to the invention with base electrodes disposed in a structured fashion is used, the switchable particles made of electroactive polymer may swell or change their shape in the vicinity of one electrode type, while the oppositely poled electrodes remain unchanged or shrink. The size and diameter of the particles is expediently adapted to the thickness of the polymer matrix so that the shape and/or volume change of the particles due to the electrical switching is transferred onto the surface side lying opposite the base electrodes, so that the resulting elevations reflect the electrode structuring and the distribution of the particles. The thickness of the base electrodes is in this case from 10 nm to 900 µm, preferably from 100 nm to 500 µm, particularly preferably from 1 µm to 200 µm.

In the embodiments according to the invention in which structuring particles made of electroactive polymers are used, i.e. switchable particles, these may touch one of the electrodes. In this case, in other words, there may thus be electrical contact of the individual particles with an electrode, which may possibly allow exchange of electrons. An electrode may in this case be in contact with a plurality of particles.

The electrically switchable polymer film arrangement according to the invention may be produced with the described variants as a self-supporting polymer film arrangement.

According to the invention, in another preferred configuration, the first or second surface side of the electrically switchable polymer film arrangement may be applied on a substrate, in which case the respective other surface side may be structured by the electrical switching of the electroactive polymer. The substrate may advantageously serve as a carrier and support body for the polymer film arrangement. Furthermore, the substrate may also be an article on which the polymer film arrangement according to the invention is applied as a surface coating.

The invention provides an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement, which has a first surface side and a second surface side which are disposed opposite one another, comprising at least one electrode pair consisting of an anode and a cathode and a polymer matrix, characterised in that structuring particles are optionally disposed in the polymer matrix, and the polymer matrix and/or the optionally provided structuring particles consist of an electroactive polymer, the first and/or second surface side being converted from a smooth state into a structured state by electrical switching of the electroactive polymer.

The invention furthermore provides an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement, which has a first surface side and a second surface side which are disposed opposite one another, comprising at least one electrode pair consisting of an anode and a cathode and a polymer matrix in which structuring particles are disposed, characterised in that the structuring particles are electrically nonconductive hard material particles and the polymer matrix consists of an electroactive polymer, or the structuring particles consist of an electroactive polymer, the first and/or second surface side being converted from a smooth state into a structured state by electrical switching of the electroactive polymer.

The invention furthermore provides an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement, which has a first surface side and a second surface side which are disposed opposite one another, comprising at least one electrode pair consisting of an anode and a cathode and a polymer matrix which consists of an electroactive polymer, the first and/or second surface side being converted from a smooth state into a structured state by electrical switching of the electroactive polymer,

characterised in that the anode and cathode are configured as base electrodes and are disposed in a structured fashion on the first or second surface side.

The invention furthermore comprises the use of a polymer film arrangement according to the invention. In particular, the invention provides an electrically switchable surface coating comprising an electrically switchable polymer film according to the invention in the variants and embodiments described above. This surface coating may be applied for example on articles, for example car bodywork or a ship's hull. The surface coating according to the invention may advantageously be influenced actively by the electrical switchability of the polymer film arrangement. This active influence may take place statically or at different frequencies.

The invention also comprises the use of such an electrically switchable surface coating for the generation of haptic, acoustic and/or optical signals. This may for example involve variable haptics, for example switching between a smooth surface and a rough surface. This effect may for example be used for self-cleaning of surfaces, deicing of surfaces and anti-fouling ship hull surfaces. Optical properties may also be influenced by switching the polymer film arrangement according to the invention, so that for example it is possible to switch between a transparent surface and an opaque surface.

Furthermore, these haptic and optical effects may also be used for man-machine interfaces, for example context-driven menu management.

According to the invention, it is furthermore possible to influence the flow behaviour of fluids. For example, the invention may thus be used to avoid turbulence or reduce flow resistance.

Advantageously, the invention can therefore be implemented in a multiplicity of different applications.

The invention will be explained below by way of example in connection with the figures, without being restricted to these preferred embodiments.

FIG. 1a and FIG. 1b show a schematic sectional view of an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement according to the invention, having a switchable electroactive polymer matrix and hard material particles disposed therein,

FIG. 2a and FIG. 2b show a schematic sectional view of an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement according to the invention, having switchable structuring particles in an elastomer matrix,

FIGS. 3a and 3b show a schematic sectional view of an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement according to the invention, having switchable structuring particles in an elastomer matrix and electrodes applied in a structured fashion,

FIG. 4a and FIG. 4b show a schematic sectional view of an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement according to the invention, having electrodes applied in a structured fashion and freely mobile anions and cations in an elastomer matrix.

The embodiments shown, which are denoted by "a", respectively show the polymer film arrangement before applying an electrical voltage, and the figures denoted by "b" respectively show the corresponding polymer film arrangement after applying an electrical voltage. FIGS. 1a and 1b show an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement 1 according to the invention having a switchable polymer matrix 2, which is embedded between flat electrodes 3 and 4. The polymer matrix 2 may for example consist of a dielectric elastomer, for example silicone elastomers, polyurethane elastomers, polyacrylate elastomers or rubber. Electrically nonconductive hard material particles 5 may furthermore be disposed as structuring particles in the polymer matrix 2.

Merely for the sake of clarity, only three particles **5** are shown in each case. These particles **5** may consist for example of glass, silicon carbide, ceramic or a hard electrically nonconductive polymer. In the embodiment shown, the electrode **3** is configured as a flexible cover electrode **3**. The electrode **4** is configured as a base electrode and disposed on a substrate **6**. As shown by FIG. **1a**, the particles **5** are dimensioned so that the polymer matrix **2** and the cover electrode **4** have a smooth surface without an applied electric field. In other words, the polymer film arrangement **1** has a first smooth surface side. When a voltage is applied, as shown in FIG. **1b**, the dielectric elastomer is then pressed together between the electrodes **3, 4** while the hard particles **5** maintain their shape. According to the invention, the particles **5** are furthermore dimensioned and adapted to the thickness of the polymer matrix **2** so that haptically and/or optically perceptible structuring with elevations **7** and depressions **8** can be formed on the first surface side when a voltage is applied to the polymer film arrangement **1**. In the sense of the invention, perceptible structuring is intended to mean that it is at least detectable. Detection may be carried out for example by optical methods, for example diffraction or refraction. The dimension and shape of the surface structure may advantageously be influenced and variably adjusted through the size, shape and distribution of the hard particles **5**, through the selection of the polymeric material for the polymer matrix **2** and the applied electric field.

FIG. **2a** and FIG. **2b** show a schematic sectional view of an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement **1** according to the invention having switchable particles **5** in an elastic polymer matrix **2**. In the embodiment shown, the electrode **3** is configured as a flexible cover electrode **3**. The electrode **4** is configured as a base electrode and disposed on a substrate **6**. The particles **5** may for example consist of ionic EAPs or field-activated EAPs, which undergo a shape and/or volume change when an electrical voltage is applied to the electrodes **3, 4**. The particles **5** may touch one of the electrodes **3, 4** in the polymer arrangement **1**. The particles **5** are in this case configured in their dimensions so that, when a voltage is applied, their shape and distribution over the polymer matrix **2** is replicated by the flexible cover electrode **3** and a surface structure with elevations **7** and depressions **8** can thereby be generated. One advantage of this preferred configuration is that the polymer film **2** only has to be adjusted in respect of its stiffness so that it can adopt the shape change of the switchable particles **5** and impart it to the flexible cover electrode **3**. For this polymer matrix **2**, therefore, already known coating systems may be envisaged which are already adapted to specific technical applications in respect of their other properties, such as gloss, abrasion strength, long-term stability and processability. In another embodiment, the elastomer matrix **2** may also contain mobile ions, anions and/or cations, in addition to the particles **5**. These mobile ions may diffuse from the polymer matrix **2** into the particles **5**, or diffuse out of them, during the switching process so that a shape and/or volume change of the particles **5** can be achieved.

FIGS. **3a** and **3b** show a schematic sectional view of an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement **1** according to the invention having switchable structuring particles **5** in an elastic matrix **2** and base electrodes **3, 4** disposed in a structured fashion. The electrodes **3, 4** are disposed alternately. They may be configured as interdigitated comb electrodes which, advantageously, may respectively be poled together. In this representation, the electrodes **3, 4** are incorporated into the polymer matrix **2** and lie flush with it on one surface side. This surface side is disposed on a substrate **6**. The switchable particles **5** may preferably consist of an ionic EAP. The particles **5** may touch one of the electrodes **3, 4** in the polymer

arrangement **1**. For the sake of clarity, only one particle **5** is represented per electrode **3, 4**. The particles **5** can swell on one electrode **3** during the switching process, while the particles **5** on the oppositely poled electrode remained almost unchanged or shrink. The size of the particles **5** is expediently adapted to the thickness of the polymer matrix **2** so that the shape and/or volume change of the particles **5** due to the electrical switching is transferred onto the surface side lying opposite the electrodes **3, 4**. The resulting elevations **7** and depressions **8** can advantageously reflect the electrode structuring and the distribution of the particles **5**. In another embodiment, the elastomer matrix **2** may also contain mobile ions, anions and/or cations, in addition to the particles **5**. These mobile ions may diffuse from the polymer matrix **2** into the particles **5** of them, or diffuse out of them, during the switching process so that a shape and/or volume change of the particles **5** can be achieved.

FIGS. **4a** and **4b** show a schematic sectional view of an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement **1** according to the invention having base electrodes **3, 4** disposed in a structured fashion and freely mobile anions **9** and cations **10** in an elastomer matrix **2**. The polymer matrix **2** is applied with one surface side on a substrate **6**. The polymer film, comprising the polymer matrix **2** and ions **9, 10**, of the electrically switchable polymer film arrangement **1** may in this embodiment according to the invention be formed from an ion-containing polymer composite, in which at least one type of ion is freely mobile. If a voltage is applied, the freely mobile ions migrate to the corresponding electrodes. Depending on whether only one type of ion or, as shown in FIGS. **4a** and **4b**, anions **9** and cations **10** are mobile in the polymer matrix **2**, as a result of ion diffusion with an applied electric field the regions around one of the two electrodes **3, 4** will then swell up and can thus replicate the electrode structure on the surface side. The regions between the electrodes **3, 4** become depleted of ions, which can result in a volume contraction and therefore depressions **8** on the surface side, which further increases the difference from the elevations **7** around the corresponding electrodes **3, 4**. A structured surface side can thus be formed in a simple way. Such a configuration of the invention may, for example, be produced by mixing an ionic liquid into a polyurethane (PUR) matrix material as the polymer film. The invention will be explained further by the examples given below, without being restricted to them.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

Production of an Electrically Switchable Polymer Film Arrangement Having Structured Base Electrodes

A polyurethane (PUR) formulation consisting of 82-99 wt. % of Desmodur® E15 (Bayer MaterialScience AG) as an isocyanate and 1 wt. % of triethanolamine (TEA) as a crosslinker was used. In order to increase the mixability with ionic liquids, 0-17 wt. % of polyethylene glycol (PEG 600) were added, the constituents adding up to 100 wt. %. This reaction formulation was stirred manually with 1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)-imide as an ionic liquid (IL) in a mixing ratio of 1:1 and doctor bladed onto comb electrodes, which were already disposed on a substrate. The electrodes consisted of interdigitated copper conductor tracks with regular electrode spacings of 0.25 mm-4 mm, which were applied on an epoxy substrate (FR4). The height of the electrically conductive Cu electrodes above

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the epoxy substrate being used was 70 μm . The reactive polymer mixture was cured at a temperature of up to 60° C. This resulted in a transparent, homogeneous film with a smooth surface and a thickness of 150 μm . The current-voltage characteristic of the samples with a size of about 10 cm \times 10 cm was studied at a voltage of 2 V. When applying the voltage of 2 V, a pronounced current peak was registered; the current subsequently decreased to a constant residual current. When switching off the voltage, a large current initially flowed in the opposite direction, and then returned asymptotically to 0 A. So that no electrolysis, and therefore no chemical reaction process, took place, the applied voltage was kept below the electrochemical potentials of the ions of the ionic liquid and the polyurethane matrix. The voltage-induced migration of the ions into the PUR matrix took place on a time scale of seconds and was reversibly switchable. The switching of the surface structure of the polymer film arrangement according to the invention by the ion migration inside the PUR film could be observed with the aid of the displacement of a laser beam reflected from the surface side of the polymer film arrangement according to the invention.

Example 2

In a further experiment a 2K polyurethane, which is available under the designation "ISO-PUR A 776" from ISO-Elektra GmbH as a "self-healing gel", was used as the polymer matrix. This was mixed similarly as in Example 1 in a weight ratio of 1:1 with methyl ethyl imidazolium-octyl sulfate as an ionic liquid. The mixture was applied as described in Example 1 as a film onto a substrate having interdigitated base electrodes disposed thereon, and was switched by an electric field. The displacement of a laser beam reflected from the surface side of the polymer film arrangement according to the invention, when applying a voltage of 2 V to this very soft PUR-IL composite, was changed more greatly than with the PUR formulation described in Example 1. From this, it could be deduced that the surface structure of an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement according to the invention changes more strongly in comparison.

In summary, the invention provides electrically switchable polymer film arrangements with which the structure of surfaces and surface coatings can be actively switched and influenced.

Owing to the variable adjustability of the properties of the electrically switchable polymer film arrangements according to the invention, they can advantageously be adapted to a wide variety of requirements of special applications.

The invention claimed is:

1. A device comprising:

an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement comprising a first surface side and a second surface side which are disposed opposite one another, the electrically switchable polymer film arrangement comprising:
at least one electrode pair comprising an anode and a cathode;
a polymer matrix; and
structuring particles disposed in the polymer matrix, wherein the polymer matrix and/or the structuring particles comprise an electroactive polymer, the first and/or second surface side being converted from a smooth state into a structured state by electrical switching of the electroactive polymer and
wherein the structured state comprises elevations and depressions in the first and/or second surface side that

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reflect an electrode structuring and wherein the elevations or depressions reflect a distribution of the structuring particles.

2. The device according to claim 1, wherein the electroactive polymer is a field-activated polymer or an ionic electroactive polymer.

3. The device according to claim 1, wherein the electrically switchable polymer film arrangement has a thickness of ≥ 10 μm and ≤ 1 mm in the smooth state.

4. The device according to claim 1, wherein a diameter of the structuring particles is from 50 to 90% of the thickness of the polymer film arrangement.

5. The device according to claim 1, wherein the anode and cathode are disposed on mutually opposite surfaces of the polymer matrix, one surface side of the polymer film arrangement is configured as a flexible cover electrode and the respective other surface side is configured as a rigid base electrode.

6. The device according to claim 1, wherein the anodes and the cathodes are disposed on mutually opposite surfaces of the polymer matrix, and the electrodes are disposed in a structured fashion on one or both surface sides of the polymer film arrangement.

7. The device according to claim 1, wherein the polymer matrix comprises an electroactive polymer and the structuring particles comprise electrically nonconductive hard material particles, excluding ceramic hard material particles.

8. The device according to claim 1, wherein the structuring particles comprise a glass or an electrically nonconductive polymeric material selected from at least one of the group consisting of polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride, polymethyl methacrylate, polycarbonate and polyurethane.

9. The device according to claim 6, wherein the polymer matrix comprises an ionic electroactive polymer and no structuring particles are disposed in the polymer matrix.

10. The device according to claim 1, wherein the structuring particles consist of an electroactive polymer and the polymer matrix is formed from an elastomer.

11. The device according to claim 1, wherein the first or second surface side is applied on a substrate, the respective other surface side being converted into a structured state by electrical switching of the electroactive polymer.

12. An electrically switchable surface coating comprising the electrically switchable polymer film arrangement according to claim 1.

13. A device comprising:

an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement comprising a first surface side and a second surface side which are disposed opposite one another, the electrically switchable polymer film arrangement comprising:
at least one electrode pair comprising an anode and a cathode;

a polymer matrix; and

structuring particles disposed in the polymer matrix, wherein the polymer matrix and/or the structuring particles comprise an electroactive polymer, the first and/or second surface side being converted from a smooth state into a structured state by electrical switching of the electroactive polymer, and

wherein the structured state comprises elevations in the first and/or second surface side, wherein the elevations reflect a distribution of the structuring particles.

14. A device comprising:

an electrically switchable polymer film arrangement comprising a first surface side and a second surface side

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which are disposed opposite one another, the electrically switchable polymer film arrangement comprising:
at least one electrode pair comprising an anode and a cathode;
a polymer matrix; and
freely mobile anions and cations disposed in the polymer matrix,
wherein the first and/or second surface side being converted from a smooth state into a structured state by electrical switching of the electroactive polymer,
wherein the structured state comprises elevations in the first and/or second surface side that reflect an electrode structuring by ion diffusion in the region of at least one of the electrodes, and
wherein the structured state comprises depressions in the first and/or second surface side that reflect replicate an electrode structuring by ion depletion in the region between the at least one electrode pair.

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